

SPORTS



Moscow sportsmen have a very busy schedule at the moment, as they are competing simultaneously for the 13th Moscow Summer Spartakiad titles and also for places in the city team for the Tournament of Soviet Nations finals. In the photos: the participants in a gruelling circuit race at Krylatskoye; Anatoly Timchenko won the show jumping contest.

Photos by Sergei Proskov



'Pass' to the Tournament - a record

Basketball: main games ahead

The USSR and Italy lead the Caen and Limoges elimination groups at the European basketball championship in France, which is in its fourth day. The USSR scored their third win beating West Germany 90-69, while Italy outplayed Greece 109-83.

On the same day previously undefeated Holland was upset by first year's bronze medalist Czechoslovakia, 15 first win yet, 90-73.

With two elimination rounds to go (a win brings two points and a defeat, one) the USSR leads the Caen group with six points, followed by Holland with five, and Poland, Czechoslovakia, West Germany and Israel are level at four points each. Italy is the top side at Limoges with six points, ahead of Yugoslavia and Spain, which have a point less each; Sweden and France are level at four and Greece has three points.



FULL MARKS FOR A SCHOOLBOY

DMITRY BILOZERCHIEV, 16, EUROPE'S TOP GYMNAST ALL-ROUNDER

Dmitry Bilozherchev, a ninth-former at Moscow Secondary School No. 220, won the 15th European championship held in Varna, Bulgaria on May 28-29, totalling an excellent 58.8 points, making his way through the six events to the title almost without a single blunder and getting 9.7 as his lowest mark.

Bilozherchev, who is the 1982 European junior champion, also won the 1983 "Moscow News" Competition. Dmitry is the eighth Soviet gymnast to have won the title and the youngest winner to date in general.

Altogether 68 entrants from 25 countries were in competition, among them another two Soviet gymnasts - 20-year-old Yuri Koryolov, 1981 world top all-rounder and 1981 "Moscow News" winner, and 21-year-old Alexander Pogorelov, who won the 1982 "Moscow News" Competition. Koryolov placed second overall with 58.35 points, and Pogorelov ended in sixth place with 57.3.

Third-placed Cucroghy Gyrgy amassed 57.8 points.

Koryolov and Plamen Petkov, of Bulgaria, shared the floor exercises title, Cucroghy won the pommel horse, Plamen Petkov also shared the rings with Bilozherchev; Bilozherchev won the vault and the horizontal bar and Koryolov won the parallel bars.

1981, and now Dumchev has repeated his feat.

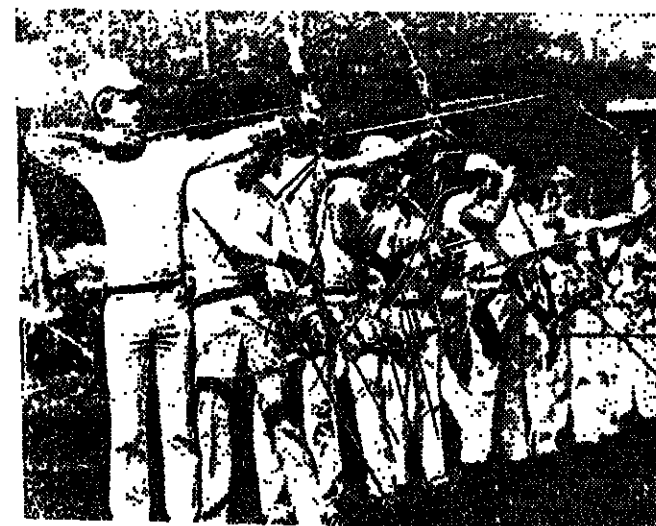
Lyudmila Baranova also had to set a world record to get a "pass" to the Tournament finals. At a meet in Krasnodar as part of the Tournament of the Peoples of the Russian Federation, the physical training instructor from Perm covered 10,000 metres in 31 m 35.01 sec, beating the former mark of American Mary Decker-Tabb.

record, made a stupendous series of throws, equalling the national mark of Georgi Kolno-otchenko from Stavropol in his fifth try. He went on to set the world mark in the closing sixth try. The former record of 71.16 metres was set by Wolfgang Schmidt of the GDR in 1978.

Earlier Vladimir Trusevich from Leningrad held the title in

European championship without world champions

Italy, the current world champion, has passed up all its chances to make the European football championship finals in France next year going down 2-0 to Sweden in an elimination game in Goleborg. No 41 804 8



148 archers from 15 nations came together for the Spring Arrows International Tournament held in Moscow's Olympic grounds at Krylatskoye. Among them are the 1980 Olympic top three male award winners led by champion Tomi Pitkanen, of Finland.

Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

Universiad torch aflame

Electronic signals beamed from Sofia, the venue of the latest winter Universiad, helped light the flame of the World Summer Students Games at Saint John's in Newfoundland province in Canada.

Altogether 1,400 students from 42 Canadian universities will take five weeks to carry the flame across the entire Canada. Mindful of the vast expanses involved, the marathon organizers decided to relay the flame by electronic systems from one university to another, as each campus will hold Universiad torch relays in ten provinces before the torch is brought into a stadium in Edmonton. The opening ceremony of the Games, which have drawn many countries, including the USSR, will be held there on July 1.

Soviet Grandmasters end China tour

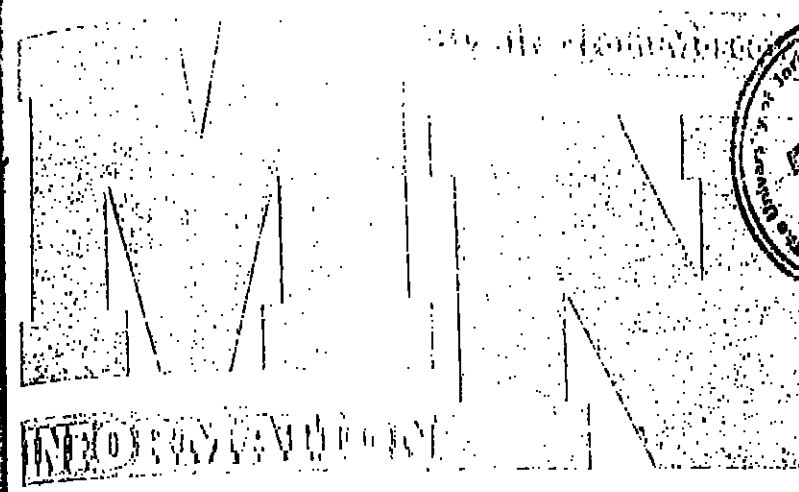
Soviet chess Grandmasters Yuri Balashov and Nino Gurjeli have ended their tour of China where they were invited by the Chinese sports committee. They played seven games each with

Brazil off on tour soon

Brazilian football side head coach Carlos Alberto Parreira has named a team which will go on a European tour this June, during which they will meet Portugal on June 8, Wales on June 12, Switzerland on June 17 and Sweden on June 22.

This will be their first tour yet after the 1982 World Cup. The side will boast most of the players who were on the World Cup line-up. The fresh additions are Belao and Alemao, who frequently appeared on the country's junior side.

Missing from the team will be goalie Peres held by Parreira as chiefly responsible for Brazil's defeat by Italy in Spain. His replacement Leo played way back in the World Cup in Argentina.



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Venera-15 on its way to Venus

On June 2, the Soviet Union launched an automatic space station, Venera-15 in accordance with the programme for the exploration of outer space and of the Solar System planets. The probe will continue the exploration of the surface and atmosphere of Venus from a satellite orbit. The instruments for the station were made jointly by scientists from this country and from the German Democratic Republic.

The Venera-15 probe was launched into an interplanetary trajectory from an intermediate orbit of an Earth's satellite. According to data received from the ballistic measurements, the trajectory of the flight has parameters which are very close to those originally devised. The station should reach the vicinity of the planet early this October.

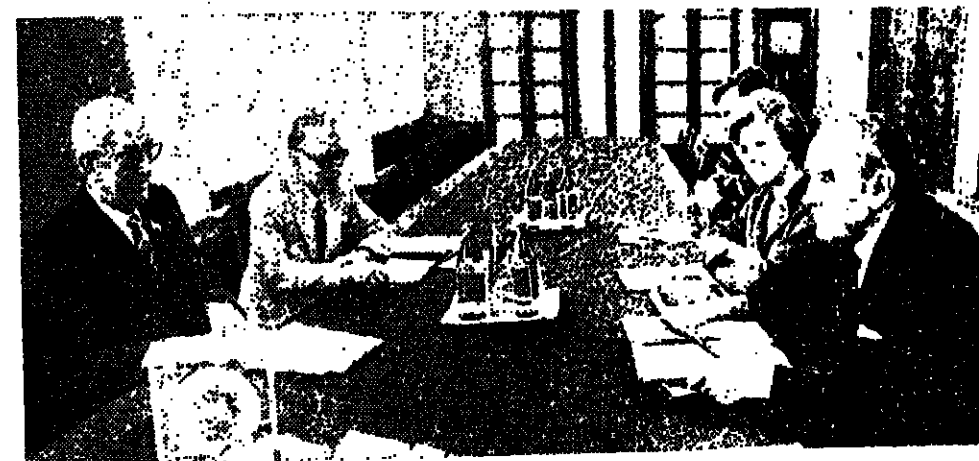
The on-board systems and the instruments carried by Venera-15 are functioning normally.

Threat of war: common enemy for Soviets and Americans

Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received the prominent American political and public leaders Averell Harriman and his wife, Pamela. During their conversation, Yuri Andropov noted that many people in this country appreciated a Harriman's fruitful activities as United States' Ambassador in this country forty years ago.

At that time, our two countries were allies jointly defending the world from the fascist threat. Today, the Soviet people and the Americans have another common enemy—the threat of a war whose destructive aftermath would be many times that of World War II.

It would seem that the realization of this threat should serve as a common denominator compelling statesmen in both the Soviet Union and the United States to exercise mutual restraint and that it should act as a common foundation for efforts to find a mutually acceptable agreement, to prevent what is irredeemable from occurring. Unfortunately, said Yuri Andropov, such a responsible approach is not to be seen from the present American administration. A policy which is geared to obtaining military superiority over the Soviet



In the photo: Yuri Andropov talking to the Harrimans.

Photo TASS

Union and to dictating to it their own terms has no future. It only does away with the positive elements which were earlier achieved in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and undermines the foundation of trust between the two nations. As a result a situation is emerging which can not but cause alarm. We take our relations with the United States very seriously, as we are aware of their significance for the preservation of peace on earth and for the elimination of the threat of

nuclear war. Our general policy line lies in peaceful coexistence and the development of even mutually beneficial and still better, good neighbourly relations with the United States. Both the Americans and the Soviets, as well as the peoples of other countries, stand to benefit equally from the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and the development of these relations on an equitable footing.

We are convinced, stressed Yuri Andropov, that in the present international situation in view of the overall strategic position and the growing number of explosive issues throughout the world neither the Soviet Union nor the United States can afford to orientate themselves towards military rivalry. The interests of all peoples demand a constructive interaction between them. It is clear that every year misadventure, reaching agreements on limiting weapons gives rise to new problems and makes the task of curbing the arms race still more difficult.

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BRANDT ON WILLIAMSBURG TALKS

Ronn. W. Brandt, Chairman of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), has criticized the outcome of the meeting between leaders of the seven major capitalist nations in Williamsburg, USA. Speaking at a press conference here, he said he deplored the fact that the meeting's foreign policy statement omitted any mention of a continuation of international détente. At the same time, he said, he was bewildered that Japan had attended the discussion of the NATO "final" decision, even though it was not a NATO member. Such an "expansion" of the framework of the discussion primarily meets the American interest, he stressed. Brandt went on to denounce the West German chancellor H. Kohl for his failure to support Canada's Prime Minister P. Trudeau's proposal that account be taken of the British and French nuclear forces at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. In addition, Kohl's statement on West Germany's readiness for the "automatic" deployment of new American nuclear medium-range missiles in his country should the Geneva talks be failure, could lead to serious contradictions within NATO, Brandt pointed out.

SOVIET-CANADIAN TALKS

A big step forward in the development of mutually beneficial relations, this was the assessment of delegates attending the 3rd Session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Canadian Mixed Commission of Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Despite the considerable time that had elapsed since the previous meeting, it was noted that much progress had been made in all-round cooperation between the two countries.

At the session, both the Soviet and the Canadian delegations, led respectively by V. Sukhov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR and G. Regan, Minister of State (International Trade), discussed diversification of exports, such as delivery of final production of machine-building for power generating, the oil and gas industries, agriculture, etc.

Speaking about the results of the session, Vladimir Sukhov stressed that the Soviet side, in the approach adopted by the Canadian delegation, has regarded prospects for further cooperation. It should be noted, he said, that politically Canada is also quite realistic. It supports the idea of détente and the continuation of dialogue with the USSR. This was reflected in the atmosphere which reigned during the session, which was marked by friendly and relaxed relations. In the end, we were able to solve all problems and agreed that the next meeting is to take place in 1984 in Canada.

'WE ARE HAPPY...'

In the wake of the famous Vienna Opera Company and the Burgtheater, this country is now being toured by the Wiener Volksoper.

We are happy to be here, said its director, Karl Dönch, the famous singer and producer. Although our company has toured many foreign countries with great success, this is our first visit to the Soviet Union. Your audiences are quite different, and we are interested to note their reaction to our productions of famous operettas, also staged by your theatres.

The Wiener Volksoper, which is giving its performances at Moscow's Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre, has brought its three main productions to this country: the operettas "Love for Three Oranges", "Love for Three Oranges", in view of the success of this production I invited Anisimov and Levin to help us again. Together they produced the ancient opera by the German composer Lortzing "Zar und Zimmermann" about Peter the Great. In the future I mean to continue to invite colleagues from your country to take part in our work.

Larisa SEDLETSKAYA



In the photo: the gala concert, a scene from Strauss' operetta, "Zar und Zimmermann". Photo by Boris Krutinin

DIPLOMATS IN VOLGOGRAD

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

A group of heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Moscow have ended their visit to Volgograd arranged by the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

While in the city the guests visited the Mamayev Mound Memorial as well as the tractor works and a state farm. Volgograd is a symbol of the victory over fascism. It was here that in 1943 the Soviet Army encircled and routed over 30,000 troops, the biggest concentration of forces ever known in any war.

To come to this city is to honour the memory of millions of people who fell in World War II, to honour the courage of mankind (it is comparable to a pilgrimage which brings out the best in the human soul). After learning about the page of your history, I, as a diplomat, would like to do my best to prevent the world being seized in the grip of another war. I am glad to emphasize the Ambassador of Ecuador Juan Carlos Fajardo. He was here that in 1943 the Soviet Army encircled and routed over 30,000 troops, the biggest concentration of forces ever known in any war.

Genady LEBNOV



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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WHO GAINS FROM REPRISALS AGAINST TUDEH PARTY?

Paris. An exposure of the campaign of reprisals unleashed by the Iranian authorities against the leaders and activists of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) has been made by the Committee to support Tudeh members arrested in Iran, which includes well-known French lawyers.

Addressing a press conference organized by the Committee, Farhad Ahmadi, member of the leadership of the Tudeh Party, stressed that the banning of his party by the Iranian authorities and the detention of its activists had been a severe blow against all anti-imperialist forces in Iran. For many years Tudeh has been fighting against imperialist intrigues in Iran to protect the country's national interests. Under the Shah's regime the party defied the most cruel reprisals, consistently and firmly upholding social justice and democracy. Today, it is quite obvious that the continuing campaign of reprisals in Iran

against the Tudeh members first and foremost plays into the hands of the American imperialists, who are trying to preserve their presence in the region at any cost.

F. Ahmadi produced evidence showing that the Tudeh activists are mocked and subjected to physical torture in prisons.

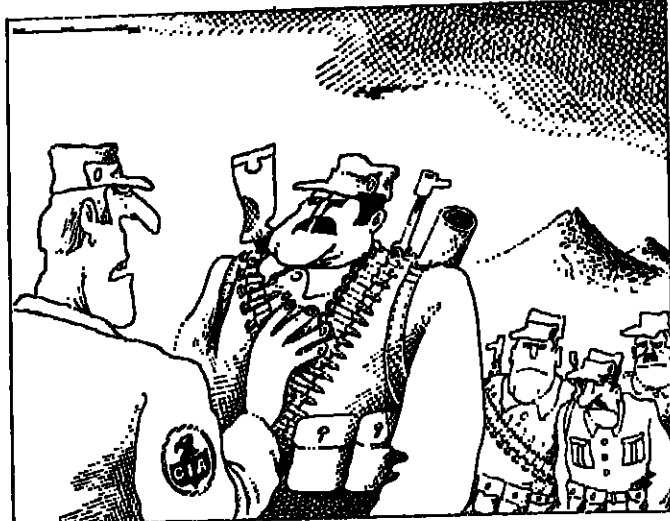
Michael Opperskalsky, a well-known West German journalist and author of a number of books on the activities of the CIA, stressed that in their campaign of reprisals against the Tudeh activists, the Iranian authorities are making use of the services of members of the former Shah's secret police, SAVAK. There can be no doubt that this campaign has been inspired by the American special services who have recently set up close links with reactionary religious organizations and counter-revolutionary groupings in Iran. Opperskalsky pointed out.

KAMPUCHEA: PULL-OUT OF VIETNAMESE CORPS

Hanoi. Vietnam has completed the withdrawal from Kampuchea of the Cuu Long corps of the Vietnamese People's Army, which includes an infantry division, six brigades and regiments of direct subordination.

This withdrawal of another contingent of the Vietnamese voluntary forces from Kampuchea was executed in line with the statement issued by Kampuchea and Vietnam and adopted at a meeting last February in Vien-

tiane of the leaders of the Indochinese countries and with decision taken at the conference of foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, in Phnom Penh in April this year. The Viet-Nam News Agency reports that the Cuu Long corps honourably fulfilled its international duty in Kampuchea and that the services of the Vietnamese soldiers were highly appreciated by the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and by the government and people of Kampuchea.



You are to blow up and set fire to everything you see, kill people and carry out similar democratic changes in Nicaragua
Drawing by N. Shcherbakov

DEMAND BY SOVIET LAWYERS

For six months now the Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov has been illegally held in custody in an Italian prison on charges of a crime of which he is innocent. The Association of Soviet Lawyers upholds the legitimate demand of Bulgarian lawyers and of the entire democratic public that Antonov be freed.

This demand stems from the generally recognized norms of law and from the principles of humanity and justice common to all progressive mankind. It is said in the association statement. It is based on the norms of international law which postulate the presumption of innocence as a critical guaran-

tee of man's inalienable rights. The domestic legislation of many nations, including Italy, also guarantees this right.

For the past six months the investigators have failed to come up with a single unbiased charge in support of the accusations made by the criminal. At a time when the war is over, such circumstances there can be no doubt that Antonov is being illegally detained, and that the case against him should be immediately dropped.

The Soviet lawyers are hopeful that the Italian authorities will show maximum responsibility and an unbiased attitude and release the innocent prisoner. It is said in the statement.

USSR COMMISSION FOR UNESCO MEETS IN SESSION

On June 2, the USSR Commission for UNESCO met in Moscow under its Chairman V. P. Stukalin, who is also USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was attended by senior officials from many ministries and ministerial departments, scientists, educationalists, workers in the arts and in the mass media, and by representatives of public organizations.

A number of questions were examined at the meeting relating to UNESCO's activities in the campaign for peace, international security and disarmament, as well as the USSR's participation in the International Programme for Communications Development.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS FOR DISARMAMENT

The consultative meeting of the Conference of European Churches attended by prominent religious leaders from 22 European countries, has ended in Moscow.

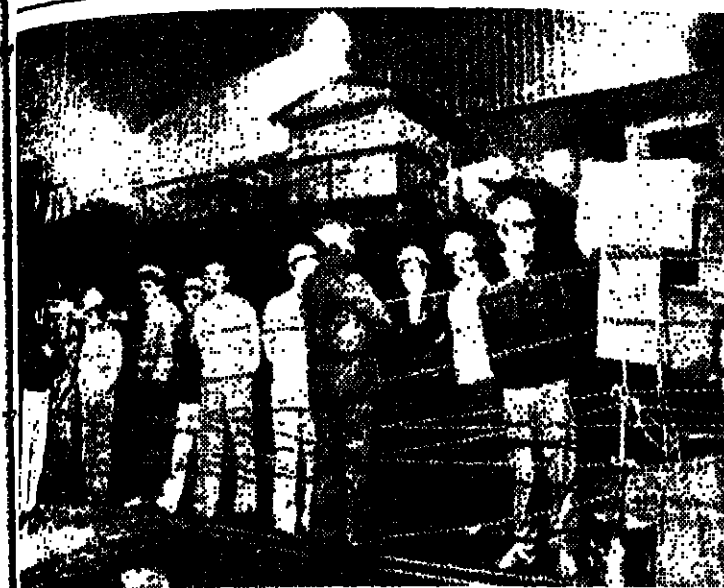
Those present at the meeting were addressed by political leaders and by scientists from different countries in Europe. At a time when the war is over, and by fear of the threat of war, and when the danger of a nuclear holocaust hangs over mankind, the preservation of peace becomes the most important task, stressed Jan M. Jensen, Undersecretary-General of the United Nations.

Our meeting in this beautiful ancient city rich in historical traditions, experience and memories has been of great value, he said. It serves as a brilliant demonstration of the mutual interest in the preservation of peace.

In a memorandum approved by the participants of the meeting an appeal is made to political leaders to take new steps towards disarmament, to declare they renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, and to effect a freeze on all types of nuclear weapons as the first step in a series of measures aimed at disarmament. It is also requested that serious efforts be made to set up nuclear-free zones in Europe.

SOCIAL JUSTICE IS OUR AIM

Kabul. The aim of the April Revolution is to secure social justice, development and peace for Afghanistan and the peoples of Afghanistan. Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal, at a meeting with the leaders of the Pashtun tribes of Achakzai and Nurzai living in the eastern areas of Afghanistan, stressed the importance of the April Revolution in the region. He said that the April Revolution is a step towards the establishment of a new society in Afghanistan. He stressed that the April Revolution is a step towards the establishment of a new society in Afghanistan. He stressed that the April Revolution is a step towards the establishment of a new society in Afghanistan.



The Pentagon, which has over a hundred bases in Japan, now feels itself to be fully in charge on the soil of its Far Eastern ally. This is the conclusion reached by Japanese newspapers in their comments on the refusal by the American command to admit Japanese police to the US Air Force base at Alufu, near Tokyo, to investigate the death of four Japanese workers in the explosion of an early warning S-3B Hawkeye plane on May 26.
Photo UPI-TASS

FACTS AND EVENTS

① The ruling Council for the Government of National Reconstruction in Nicaragua has decided to extend by one year the state of emergency throughout the country. This measure has been necessitated by the increase in the number of guerrilla activities perpetrated by the Sandinistas.

② The trial has begun in Berlin of the last military criminal in the Third Reich. During the war, he was a senior SS officer and took part in the murder of thousands of innocent people in occupied Czechoslovakia and Poland. In the summer of 1944, he was involved in the shooting of 14 citizens of Odradur in Austria.

③ Our main aim is to prevent the deployment of the Polaris and cruise missiles, said A. Forsberg, a prominent Swedish public personality, who is one of the leaders of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign.

④ For the fourth time in the past 16 years a Rembrandt painting, estimated to be worth

1.5 million dollars, has been stolen from a London art gallery.

⑤ Measures to prevent the storage of chemical weapons on West German territory have been demanded by K. Volpert and H. Schaefer, Social Democratic Party members of parliament.

⑥ The production of steel in the EEC is shrinking. According to the board of statistics, only nine million tonnes of steel was smelted last April in the EEC countries (excluding Greece). This is 14.4 per cent less than in April 1982.

⑦ According to the NBC network, the White House has drawn up a new long-term secret strategic plan for providing military aid to the bloodstained dictatorships in Central America. It specifically calls for the sending to Guatemala of a sizeable group of American military advisers specializing in anti-guerrilla warfare techniques.

⑧ A volcano in the Vainajokull glacier in Iceland, dormant since 1924, has suddenly come to life sending forth a mammoth plume of smoke and ash. Experts are frightened that if the glacier starts to melt quickly, floods could ensue.

Price of the Tories' economic experiments

London. The loss of 1,395 of 321 houses which have been built of 28 teachers' and five hospital beds is a price which Britain pays every day that Mrs Thatcher's Conservative government stays in office, writes "The Labour Report" bulletin.

The four-year rule of the Tory cabinet has brought Britain to the brink of economic catastrophe and has developed into a

genuine disaster for British industry and for millions of Britons.

The Tories' economic experiments, it is stressed, have resulted in drastically shrinking production and soaring unemployment.

According to the bulletin, there has been a 19 per cent fall in the volume of industrial production over the period between 1979 and December 1982.

Soviet-Cypriot symposium

Nicosia. Delegates attending a Soviet-Cypriot symposium entitled "For Peace, Detente, Security, and Nuclear Disarmament, and for Greater Friendship and Cooperation Between the Peoples of Cyprus and the Soviet Union", have issued a statement against the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Western Europe, planned by the United States and NATO, and

have expressed support for the idea of setting up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. The symposium was arranged on the initiative of the All-Cyprus Peace Committee, the Cyprus Committee for European Security and Cooperation, the Cyprus-Soviet Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations and their Soviet counterparts.

ANGOLA REJECTS LINKAGE

New York. The Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs Paulo Lopes has condemned the attempt by the Reagan administration to link the granting of aid to Namibia, occupied illegally by the Pretoria regime, to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. He categorically rejects this linkage, he said in an interview with the "Newswatch" magazine. It is the internal affairs of our sovereign state. The Cuban soldiers arrived in Angola at the request of the Angolan govern-

ment in order to help repel aggression. The withdrawal of Cuban troops is being demanded at a time when South African troops are occupying part of Angola, and when they are threatening us, said P. Lopes. What, more, right does the American government have to make such a demand when, as is well known, American troops are stationed throughout the world? We would make use of the same argument to demand that the United States withdraw its troops from places like South Korea or Western Europe.

Science and technology

FULLY AUTOMATIC METRO FOR LILLE

The metro in the French city of Lille has become the world's first underground to be completely run by automatic devices, with no train drivers or station personnel. TV cameras installed in the tunnels control every metre of the 13-kilometre stretch of track, as well as the 18 stations. The operator keeps a check on the movement of all 38 trains by following light spots on an electronic display. Each carriage is equipped with a communications device enabling passengers to talk to the operator, if necessary. A public poll taken in Lille two weeks ago showed the disappearance of engine-drivers from the trains, indicated that every fifth passenger is afraid of the automatic metro.

EYE PROTECTION FOR HUNTERS

During a ballistic test at the university laboratory in Genoa, Italy, an X-ray beam fired at a target made out of flesh, the 21-gauge bullet, fired at a distance of 1.5 metres and weighing 2.5 grammes was deflected upon contact with the target, which remained intact save for a tiny 2-mm crack. This superstrong and paper-thin glass is specially produced by the Italian firm of Sovacore to make bullet-proof glasses to protect hunters' eyes from ricocheting bullets. Such glasses can also be used in the steel and engineering industry to protect workers from eye injury. The glasses are made out of polycarbonate, a new variety of plastic which is light and very strong.

OF INTEREST

Buffalo declares war

The citizens of Adadocho (a village) in the central Ghanian region of Brong-Ahalo were shocked for five days. The one to blame for this "curse" was a buffalo that had been wounded by one of the local hunters. The village of Adadocho, the population of which is 1,000, was hit by a series of misadventures. The village was hit by a series of misadventures. The village was hit by a series of misadventures.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

MILITANT MILITARISM

The military manoeuvres, organized by the United States and its allies, are held in regions which are regarded from their point of view as potential launching grounds for attacks against the Soviet Union. Take, for instance, the manoeuvres held by the armed forces of NATO members, led by the United States, in the eastern areas of Turkey bordering on the Soviet Union. A great number of similar provocative events are being planned and held by the Pentagon every year, writes the IZVESTIA newspaper.

Thus we see that the spread of American militarism is actively preparing for aggression, without concealing the target of which this aggression is aimed. Only the strength of the Soviet Union and of the entire socialist community of nations deters these warmongers. In the meantime, the US administration is spearheading its superaggressive policies against the "minor powers", particularly the developing nations. This policy also has far-reaching goals. Among other things it includes the geographical and political preparation of aggression against the Soviet state included among the elements of such a policy are: the declaration of areas thousands of kilometres away from the United States as being "regions of vital American interests"; the setting up of all types of military bases and storage of heavy weapons and ammunition for the rapid deployment force in depots on the territory of foreign countries; and the installation of spy networks as close as possible to the Soviet borders.

NATO'S FAR EASTERN FLANK

Several steps recently taken by Tokyo show that Japan is more and more openly embarking on dangerous changes in its foreign policy, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Choosing to ignore the wishes of millions of his fellow countrymen, the Japanese premier has declared his intention of converting Japan into an "unstoppable aircraft-carrier".

With active support from Washington, the Japanese government is speedily reinforcing its ties with the North Atlantic Alliance, trying to elevate these links to an official level. It has already "soundtracked" the question of Japan's joining NATO as an "associate member". Of great importance for future rapprochement with the aggressive bloc have been the recent consultations on military strategic problems including nuclear armaments which representatives from the Japanese foreign affairs ministry and other interested agencies have had with visitors from France, the United States, and Great Britain. The American newspapers point out that Washington is very interested in making the Japanese American Security Treaty in the North Atlantic Alliance and in converting the Japanese Islands into a Far Eastern flank for the NATO military.

DANISH PARLIAMENT OPTS FOR PEACE

PRAVDA writes that despite opposition from the right-wing bourgeois, including government parties, advocating the country's subservience to Washington and NATO's aggressive policies, the Danish parliament has passed the resolution launched by the Social Democratic Party. This advocates as Denmark's official policy the continuation, if need be, of the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. In fact it advocates a moratorium on the deployment in Western Europe of the American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

The Danish parliament's decision in favour of an end to the arms race and effective talks is a decision in favour of a Europe of peace and cooperation. It can not but influence the attitude of other nations and thus may help free the continent of the threat of nuclear war. This important international act meets the hopes and aspirations of the people of Denmark and of all Europeans demanding a peaceful future for Europe, the paper points out.

PENTAGON MISANTHROPES

American scientists have long been working on the so-called ethnic weapons, chemical and biological weapons whose action is based on the natural differences in vulnerability among various population groups in different countries, writes the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper.

This research started in 1978 in the laboratory of the USA Health Department, at Fort Detrick, with extremely risky experiments being conducted in gene splicing.

Similar research is under way at the US Navy biological laboratory in Oakland, California. The researchers found out that any race is vulnerable to the Rift Valley fever, but that it has especially severe effects, death included, on Negroes and Asians.

Indeed, one has to have an extremely misanthropic turn of mind to be prepared to turn the solution of an exciting problem relating to heredity control, into a tragedy for millions of peoples on this planet, the paper points out.



As earthquakes, the heavens in the past fifteen years, which hit

the north-western coast of the island of Honshu, in Japan, left a heavy toll of destruction in its wake: houses, roads, and bridges were destroyed, fishermen's boats tossed ashore, and boats submerged. Earth tremors measuring five points on the Japanese seven-point scale were registered at Akita, Miyagi and Fukushima. Following the earthquake, whose epicentre lay 410 km off Akita, in the Sea of Japan, huge tidal waves hit the coast of the north-western prefecture of the island causing extensive damage and killing several people.

In the picture the results of the earthquake.

Photo AP-TASS

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

What has Williamsburg meant to the 'third world'?

Right up until the very last minute of the meeting between the heads of the seven leading capitalist nations in the American town of Williamsburg, the world press expressed the hope even though laced with strong doubt that its participants would give serious consideration to the plight of developing countries and to their obligations to them. However it turned out that only those members of the press who unequivocally predicted that the outcome would be a promise of help to the "third world" from the big Seven proved correct. Deep anxiety is expressed in the meetings that, dependent over the slump in the developing countries and an interest is shown in their economic upturn. To facilitate this the Seven are going to conduct a coordinated policy to include:

- adequate private and official financing;
- more open markets;
- official development assistance to the poorest countries.

The gist of these short formulae was not made clear in the meeting's documents. Still one can guess at their meaning from statements made in the capital of the seven nations in the run-up to the Williamsburg summit. This is what US Secret-

ary of State G. Shultz told Congress on May 19. There has been a sharp decline in the income of the developing countries in recent years. World prices dropped by 28 per cent between 1980 and 1982. Mr Shultz failed to mention that only the goods sold by developing countries are getting cheaper, with the reverse being true of the products they buy. Over the same period, Shultz continued, international banks cut by half their loans to the developing countries. Yet another slash is anticipated which will further aggravate the resurgence of exports from the "third world" (he again failed to mention that the above loans are practically entirely swallowed by paying off old debts).

Indeed Shultz sounded very concerned when talking about it all. It is, however, not the deteriorating conditions of millions of residents of the "third world", that worries the American administration, but extent to which the bankruptcy threatening many developing countries could affect the profits of the United States and the attainment of its "general foreign policy goals".

Its remedies are in character — to throw open the doors as wide as possible for the transnational corporations to the

economy of the developing nations (in Williamsburg this was called private "financing") and "free trade" (more open markets according to Williamsburg), which helps these corporations to augment profits at the expense of the "third world", which is faced with the following choice — take whatever price you are offered or otherwise you get nothing. As for the official development aid, Shultz explained that it is by no means meant for all countries in need, but only for those through which passes the vicious line of global interability, which possess sources of strategic raw materials and to which American troops are sent. He named all such countries, starting off with Israel. Washington plans to help them more than before in strengthening their military potential but at the expense of axed development aid to the rest of the "third world".

But in this the United States is by no means an exception. Shortly before the summit, the West German minister Jürgen Vermeir reported a 27 per cent cut in West German aid to developing countries this year and a 40 per cent cut next year as compared with last year. At their recent Brussels meeting the West European nations re-

jected a request by 63 countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific to help them overcome the effects of the plummeting prices of their products in 1980-1981. The same fate befell the proposal put forward by the developing nations to their capitalist partners formulating a programme for maintaining stable prices for the 15 most important raw materials.

The Williamsburg meeting showed once again that the leading capitalist nations do not intend to change the current neocolonialist nature of their cooperation with the "third world", which remains for them not an equal partner but a market, a source of cheap raw materials, a sphere for profitable capital investment and an equally profitable client for money-lenders.

True, the conferees promised the developing nations understanding and cooperation at the forthcoming 6th UNCTAD conference in Belgrade. But what is really required of the Seven is that they heed the just demands of the developing countries themselves. And what is needed as follows: first, collective measures to help the most needy "third world" countries to overcome the present economic crisis; second, a world-wide agreement on a world market exchange which would stamp out inequality and discrimination towards economically underdeveloped nations, establishing fair prices for their products and eliminating arbitrariness in the formation of such prices; and third, more aid to the developing countries to eliminate economic backwardness — this also is to come from measures to curb the arms race and reduce military expenditure world-wide.

Round the Soviet Union

● A 64 KM PIPELINE HAS BEEN LAID FROM THE SEVERN-BALKUI DEPOSIT IN TURKMENIA (A REPUBLIC IN CENTRAL ASIA) TO THE CENTRAL ASIA-CENTRE MAIN GAS PIPELINE. Precommissioning work is now being carried out at the oil field. When at full capacity, the Severn-Balkui deposit is expected to supply up to 3,000 million cu m of fuel each year.

● "THE WRITER AND THE MODERN WORLD" IS THE SUBJECT OF THE 7th CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND AFRICAN WRITERS TO BE HELD NEXT SEPTEMBER IN TASHKENT, THE CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN, CENTRAL ASIA. At a meeting held in Moscow by the conference's preparatory committee it was reported that the Tashkent meeting will be attended by writers from more than 60 Asian and African countries and guests from other countries. The conference's programme includes discussions on the topical political and professional problems. It will also provide tours around Uzbekistan's historical monuments.

● IN THE ESTONIAN CAPITAL OF TALLINN, THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL ATLASES OF THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC OCEANS HAS HELD A SESSION TO DISCUSS MARINE GEOLOGICAL PROJECTS AND EXCHANGES OF EXPERIENCE IN THE STUDY OF VALUABLE MINERAL DEPOSITS UNDER THE SEA BED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR. This major international project is being supervised by UNESCO and involves specialists from Argentina, Bulgaria, Great Britain, the United States, France, Japan and other countries.

● WINTER ARCTIC NAVIGATION HAS ENDED IN THE PORT OF DUDINKA, THE TAYMYR NATIONAL AREA BEYOND THE POLAR CIRCLE. The last ship to leave the port was "Mikhail Strakalovsky" which was accompanied by an icebreaker. During the winter navigation the port received dozens of large ships and handled a hundred thousand tonnes of cargo more than during the previous navigation.

SKILFUL HANDS OF KHIVA CARPET-MAKERS



Khiva rugs not only decorate apartments, they are also to be found in many museums in this country. They have been highly appraised at International exhibitions in London, Leipzig, Brno and Plovdiv.

Carpet-making in Khiva — one of the most ancient Uzbek towns — is a genuine folk craft. The tradition of carpet-making is centuries old and has been carefully passed down from one generation to another. Khiva carpets have a unique design and colour range.

Today the carpets are made locally in a factory. 300 carpet-makers work here (by tradition only women are employed in this trade in Central Asia). Although since carpets have been produced in the factory labour conditions have improved, the skilful hands of the carpet-weavers still remain the chief component in the production process, each woman tying as many as a thousand knots per shift.



Each handmade rug is a masterpiece.

In the photo: 35 thousand knots have to be tied to make a 2 m by 3 m hand-woven rug. It takes an experienced worker one month to do this.

MAKHACHKALA PORT DEVELOPS

A new berth has been commissioned at the oil terminal of the Makhachkala commercial port.

Founded by Peter the Great,

it is the oldest port along the Caspian coast. Since those days, it has become one of the biggest transport centres in the south of Russia, with millions

of tonnes of cargoes handled there every year. This port, which is regarded as the marine gates of the Dagestan, an autonomous republic in the Russian Federation, is being modernized.

A DEEP MINE

Having exhausted the rich stocks of coal at the surface, the Donbass miners are plunging deeper into the ground. The "Shakhtyorskaya" - Glubokaya mine has justified its name by being the country's deepest, reaching its vertical shafts going down up to 1,294 metres.

The first section is to be put into operation in 1985; its workers will have to face the difficult task of boring several kilometres through the very strong layers of rock hard, packed by the gigantic mass of land.

By that time a number of operating mines close by will have ended up the extraction of their stocks, and the new area will come to replace them at a capacity of 2,100,000 tonnes of anthracite a year. It will employ miners from the old mines.

The new mine will be equipped with advanced machinery — mining complexes, coal mixers, conveyors and high-speed elevators.

Aluminium coating for steel

Very thin aluminium coating has been applied to the metal supports of electric transmission lines at the Konakovo structure factory. The first batch of these aluminium-coated supports has been shipped to builders of power transmission lines.

Hot aluminium coating has been used to protect ordinary rolled steel. At Konakovo the coating is being used to create complete support structures.

A coat of paint stays for up to five years and repainting involves disconnecting the line. Painting thousands of supports is an extremely difficult and long job. If coated with zinc they must be recoated every 25-30 years. But zinc is expensive.

Aluminium coating is expected to last at least 10 years. The technology for applying it is simple, and much cheaper than either paint or zinc. It is also completely harmless to the environment.

Places to visit

CATHEDRAL SQUARE IN THE KREMLIN



Standing together in the square in order of height, are the famous, finely proportioned, Ivan the Great Bell-Tower; next to it — the Assumption Belfry shorter in height but sturdier, also topped by a golden "helmet" and last of all — with its golden-pointed "cap" — comes the Philaret Belfry.

They were built, towering over Cathedral Square at different times. The Ivan the Great Bell-Tower went up at the beginning of the 16th century, scores of bells being placed in its embrasures. Twenty-five years later, came the massive four-tiered Assumption Belfry with even larger bells. This was during the reign of Ivan the Terrible. Each time he conquered a town, Ivan removed its bells to his capital and had them added to the belfry to celebrate Moscow's victories.

The third belfry was erected a century later, and named after Patriarch Philaret.

These three buildings were designed first and foremost as belfries, though they also served as watch towers, repositories and cathedrals.

There are many churches in Cathedral Square but not one has a belfry.

The chiming bells of the Ivan the Great Bell-Tower and its two adjacent belfries were more than sufficient for their needs.

Science and technology

ECONOMICAL FRAGRANCE

In the two years since it started to produce artificial bergamot oil, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic and Scented Substances has saved the state almost six million roubles. Few people in this country have ever heard of the "Konsul", "Karmen", and "Chirprai" perfumes. "Once" and "The Red and the Black" are also popular. Each has its own fragrance, yet each contains "a fresh citrus nuance of the smell", as specialists put it. The artificial bergamot oil created by the institute produces a fragrance which closely resembles natural odour.

DIAMOND

MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS

Our country has started to mass-produce diamond coating for medical instruments thereby enabling them to last three times as long. Typically the price of the instruments has not changed since the new coating is made of waste diamond powder.

The new technology has been designed at the study of materials laboratory at the All-Union Scientific Research and Testing Institute of Medical Technologies at the USSR Ministry of Public Health.

We have set ourselves the task of finding ways to introduce progressive technologies into the creation of new medical instruments, says Alexander Volkov, Candidate of Sciences (Engineering), and the laboratory head.

The classic material — stainless steel which is used by designers to make medical instruments, is no longer suited to modern medicine. Our many-year searching has been successful. We have found new materials — titanium alloys — which are perfect substitutes for stainless steel. We have already used them to manufacture sets of microinstruments for blood vessels, eye and the hearing system operations.

We are developing several new directions in the manufacture of medical instruments.

Volkov continues. One of these is diamond coating for work surfaces. This method, which ensures the production of comparatively inexpensive yet highly reliable instruments, has been used to design modernized needle-holders, dental instruments, etc.

To compare the advantages of diamond coated instruments with conventional ones, they are placed in a special testing mount. It appears that while the conventional instruments can withstand seven thousand cycles of ageing, the diamond-coated ones can operate throughout 21 thousand cycles. Also the new instruments last for nine years—three times longer than the ordinary ones.

Arkady BOGORAZ

CHANGES

IN THE BIRD WORLD

In the Baltic Republic of Estonia the number of fresh feathered settlers is growing according to the atlas of nesting birds compiled by scientists.

For this work, the ornithologists divided the republic into hundreds of districts. To obtain accurate data in each district the scientists asked zoologists, teachers, members of the naturalists society and young naturalists for help. They sent information about changes in the bird world to the Institute of Zoology and Botany.

224 bird species live in Estonia at the moment. They include many fresh settlers — the swain brought here from Lithuania, now lives along the coast. The mountain pipit has come here from the Scandinavian countries and found life very pleasant. One of the world's tiniest birds can be found in the forests.

This increase in the number of our feathered friends has been helped by man, by organizing winter feeding and land improvement.

NEW INSTRUMENT

Faulty sections in roads can now be accurately spotted by a new instrument invented in Saratov. The novelty is helping to reveal the causes of accidents. It also contributes towards establishing the safe maximum speed of traffic at any point in the road.

OF INTEREST

Geologists discover mammoth bones

Geologists were drilling a well on the outskirts of Syktyvkar, the capital of the Autonomous Republic in the north of the Russian Federation, when they came across a mass of fossilized bones in a sample of water taken from ten metres below ground. Archaeologists

from the Komi Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences confirmed that the bones were the remains of a mammoth.

Of course, the remains of mammoths have been discovered near Syktyvkar before, as well as of the woolly rhinoceros, but this is the first time they have been found in such quantities. More likely than not, there was a primitive settlement here and the piles of bones were part of a "kitchen rubbish dump".

NEW ARTS SCHOOL FOR ULYANOVSK

The building for a new arts school designed by local architects and which is to go up in the centre of a big industrial district in Ulyanovsk, Lenin's birthplace, will resemble a continuation of organ pipes. 800 students, future musicians, artists and workers in the arts will eventually enrol at the school where they will be provided with airy, well-lit classrooms

and labs, work shops, and rehearsal halls, recording studios and reading rooms.

A large concert hall will occupy the central part of the building with an exhibition hall close to it.

The new arts school, an attractive addition to Ulyanovsk, will become one of the main cultural centres in this old Volga town.

FLOWERS ALL THE WAY

A black varnished tray with bright flowers in the centre. These convenient, long-lasting and, what is more important, beautiful trays made at Zhostovo outside Moscow have won world-wide recognition.

The flowers appear to be real, as the black surface of the background emphasizes the depth of shade and composition; sometimes the artists at the Zhostovo factory draw vegetables instead of flowers.

In the photo: Nikolai Antipov, member of the USSR Artists' Union, a leading Zhostovo craftsman.

Photos by Konstantin Rokoshkin.



FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SELECTION: SCALE AND PROSPECTS

Emphasizing the importance of selection for taping the potential of the soil and harvesting stable bumper crops, PRAYDA points out that selection has now entered a new stage: the programmable design of ideal plant strains according to physiological and genetic "blueprints". Wheat, rice, corn, cotton and other crops are known to have strains resistant to the elements as well as to lodging and hunger and other diseases. The age-old dream of selectionists is to combine all these assets into one ideal variety, boasting high productivity and total resistance to unfavourable conditions and pathogenic agents, the paper points out.

This is a fairly formidable task—the outstanding Soviet geneticist Nikolai Vavilov described selection as evolution guided by human will—and yet it is a realistic task.

On Vavilov's initiative, the USSR has built up the world's most abundant genetic fund of crops and their kin. The country's 50 selection centres have accumulated thousands of varieties and strains of wheat, rye, barley, corn, cotton, etc.

One indication of the vast scale of selection work in this country is the fact that in the 10th five-year plan period alone selectionists sowed over 700 new high-productivity strains and hybrids, the paper emphasizes.

OUR 330,000 LIBRARIES

The country has 330 thousand public libraries apart from the libraries at schools, offices, industrial establishments and other similar places.

With nearly five thousand million volumes at their disposal they all lend books free of charge.

Sociological surveys have shown, writes the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper, that more than 95 per cent of people living in cities and 87 per cent of the rural population are regular readers of books, magazines, and newspapers, while most of the adult population are regular library subscribers, with one thousand million works of fiction being lent out every year.

The Soviet libraries maintain and develop active international ties. They exchange books with four thousand libraries, publishers, and scientific organizations in 140 countries. Each year, Soviet libraries send abroad one million 200 thousand books and issues of magazines, receiving 900 thousand in exchange. There has been a steady increase in book exchanges with the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

UZBEKISTAN RED DATA BOOK

The LESNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' newspaper reports that the Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan has published a Red Data Book of its fauna to include 63 species of vertebrates, or nearly one-twentieth of all types of the varied fauna to be found in Uzbekistan.

It is interesting to note that there are several "missing" pages. Such species as the saiga antelope and the gypsy snake are excluded from the book, as are the five unique species of pheasants, although two decades ago the numbers of these birds had virtually dropped to a critical level. Their populations were restored thanks to timely protection measures.

However, a number of animals, like the striped hyena, the grey leopard, the Iranian otter, the Transcaspian cheetah and certain others, which have been forced to leave their usual habitats, still need protection.

Special place is given in the Red Data Book, therefore, to additional measures to protect these animals.

ROBOTS LEAD TO BETTER JOBS

In some branches of the national economy, many jobs are still done by manual labour, which slows down improvements in productivity and efficiency. BRODNO-MICHESKAYA GAZETA writes that the solution to this problem lies in accelerating all-round mechanization and automation in industry, a process in which automatic manipulators or robots are playing an increasingly role. In order to achieve increased automation, the USSR has devised and is now implementing a special programme which envisages the development of new robot technologies.

Under this programme, 50 models of new industrial robots are to be created along with 38 manipulator complexes of the "machine-automatic" manipulator type, seventeen automated factory shops and sections, equipped with automatic manipulators, etc.

Simultaneously, sixty research projects are under way, and a number of guidelines are being prepared for standardization, unification, operation, and evaluation of technological standards and for assessing the economic efficiency of the automatic manipulators.

The implementation of the targets set before Soviet industry in the 11th five-year plan period of 1985-89 should result in a sixfold increase in the use of automatic manipulators as compared with the previous five years. Thanks to the introduction of these measures, by the end of 1985 over 70 thousand people will be released from monotonous and arduous jobs and given more interesting work.

ENTERTAINMENT

Guest performances in June

Companies and individual performers from 12 countries of Europe and Asia will visit the Soviet Union in the first month of the summer.

The Days of Austrian Music opened in Moscow with a gala-concert given by the Volksoper State Opera Theatre of Vienna. This is the company's first visit to our country: its repertoire includes classical musical comedies. During the Days there will be a concert by a Brass Quintet and evenings of Viennese songs.

The opera company of the State Theatre of Brno, Czechoslovakia, the Vozrozhdeniye ballet company Novosibirsk, the Space pop group are also in the USSR for the first time. French artists will show the programme Paris-France-Transit. Solo concerts will be given in Moscow by the British pianist, Peter Douches, on his second visit to the Soviet Union. He will play works by Brahms, Prokofiev, Chopin, Tchaikovsky, Beethoven and Liszt, among others.

Concerts will also be given by the National Music and Dance Ensemble of the Republic of Mali, by the German actress Gisela May who is well known for her performances of songs and poems by Brecht, and by variety groups and performers from Britain, Romania and Yugoslavia.

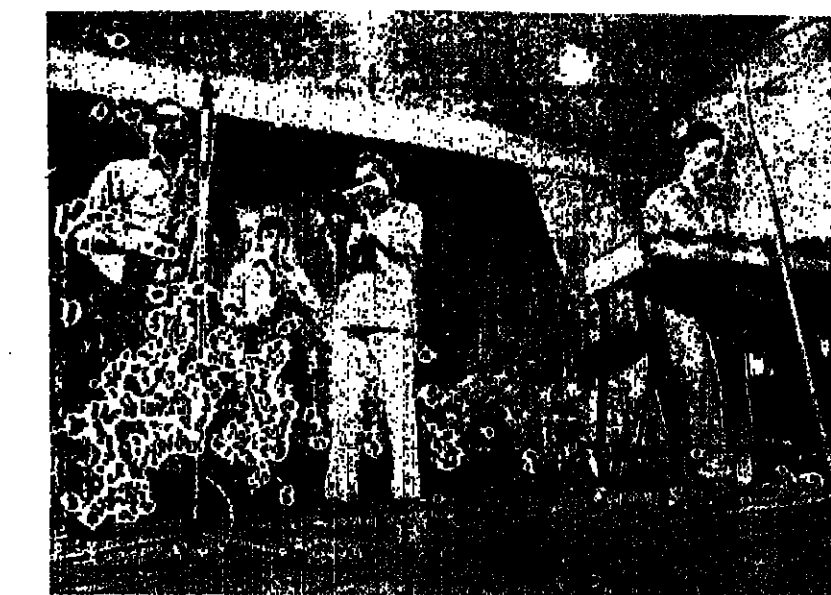
Gift for Russian Museum

A collection of 26 landscape paintings has recently been donated to the Russian Museum by the Leningrad collector, Professor, D. Sc. (Engineering), Mikhail Semenov. A well-known expert in the theory of machines and mechanisms, the professor has been combining his intensive work and his passion for collecting for many years. Another gift recently received by the Russian Museum is also on view: works of applied art from the collection of Lyudmila Karavodina, another Leningrader. She has gathered together over four hundred objects.

Tbilisi first night

The Pallasviti Opera and Ballet Theatre, in Tbilisi, has premiered Richard Strauss' opera "Salome", the third production of this highly complex work to have been attempted in this country. The two previous productions were in Moscow and Riga.

"Salome" was sung in German, with Taisana Talishvili in the title role. It was conducted by Dzhansig Kakhidze, who was also co-producer.



In the photo: (left to right) Alexei Kozlov (USSR), Jim Ogren (United States), Herman Lukyanov (USSR), Steve Swallow (United States) and Harry Burton (United States). Photo by Yuri Rodin



An evening of French ballet. Indian folk music, a scene from the ballet "Bakili", choreography by Maurice Béjart. The principal dancers are Anna Serdyuk and Max Raicovsyan (centre). Photo by Andrei Knyozov

MOSCOW CLASSICAL BALLET ENSEMBLE

Fifteen years ago, the choreographer Igor Moiseyev founded the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble, which he first called "the young ballet". Although the word "young" has been dropped from the title, the company's credo, as originally conceived by Moiseyev, still remains.

The company is young both in age and spirit. Its present leaders are Nataliya Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasilyev. Graduates of the Moscow Ballet School, they were soloists at the Bolshoi in Moscow. From 1960, they have been working together as ballet master and script-writer. In 1971, they assumed the leadership of the Classical Ballet Ensemble. Kasatkina and Vasilyev have put together a stylistically unique repertoire based on classical dancing and modern plastic techniques.

The ensemble started as a touring company of 26 people. Immediately after its first concert on May 30, 1968, it went on tour. Since then they have given performances throughout the country. They have been abroad and have taken part in several international arts festivals.

Most of the ensemble's extensive repertoire consists of full-length ballets. We mostly think in terms of staging major ballets for two reasons, says Nataliya Kasatkina. As choreog-

A still from the film "Adam and Eve", with Vera Timashova as Devil Woman. Photo by Yelena Fetisova

raphers we are interested in them more than in anything else although we realize that concert performances are both necessary and sometimes very difficult. Secondly, we cater for enormous audiences. Sometimes we perform at stadiums. In recent years, more interest has been shown in full-length ballets than in concert.

"The Magic Coat" by Nikolai Karatnikov, "Lovers" by Gueorgi Mahler, "Notre-Dame de Paris" by Maurice Jarre, "The Flames of Paris" by Boris Asafyev, and "The Story of Romeo and Ju-

liet" by Sergei Prokofiev—these were some of the fragments from the ensemble's latest productions which were shown in Moscow recently, at the Central Arts Workers Club, at a special evening celebrating the ensemble's fifteenth anniversary. Those present also saw another new work by the ensemble: the ballet, "Adam and Eve" based on Andrei Petrov's play, "The Creation of the World". At present the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble is performing at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow.

PUSHKIN YEAR IN ODESSA

The line "I lived in Odessa at that time..." is the name of an exhibition which opened recently in Odessa. Paintings and drawings recreate the atmosphere in which the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin lived and worked.

He spent 13 months in Odessa in 1823 to 1824. This was an extremely prolific period in Pushkin's life: he wrote about 30 verses, completed the "Fountain of Bakhchisarai", began the poem "The Gipsies", and wrote two and a half chapters of "Eugene Onegin".

The exhibition has been arranged as a part of the 17th All-Union Pushkin Poetry Festival.

Writers' contacts

A USSR Writers' Union delegation, led by Sergei Mikhailov, has visited Venice at the invitation of the Cini Fund, an organization with which the Union has long and profitable links.

The international symposium organized by the Fund devoted to the work of L. Tolstoy, as well as the conferences on Dostoyevsky and Gogol, in which representative Soviet delegations have invariably taken part, aroused wide interest among the public and have been an important contribution to the cause of familiarizing Italians with Russian culture and strengthening the climate of understanding.

This time in Venice they discussed a joint international venture—the symposium "Golden and the Present Day" which is to be held in Moscow in early July. Nearly 50 Golden scholars from the USSR, other socialist countries and Italy are expected to attend.

WHAT'S ON!

June 4-6

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Guest performance by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre (Leningrad): 4 — Prokofiev, "Cherevichki" (ballet), 5 (mat) — Khachaturian, "Gayane" (ballet performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble), 5 (even) — Petrov, "The Creation of the World" (ballet performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre (Leningrad): 4 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Maid of Pskov" (opera), 5 — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera).

Sinitsinsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performance by the Vienna National Opera Theatre: 4 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus", 5 (mat) — A gala concert; 6 (even) — Lehár, "The Merry Widow".

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 4 — Pichukin, "The Wedding with the General", 5 — Fellman, "Let the Cat

Play", 6 — Fellman, "An Old Comedy". Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt), 4 — Shostakovich, "The Nose", 6 — Mozart, "Der Schauspieldirektor"; Rossi, "La cambiale di matrimonio".

FILMS

Wedding Present (Odessa Film Studios, USSR).

A lyrical comedy about the happy and sad moments in the life of a newly married couple.

Cinema: "Litva" (28/8, Lomonosovsky Prospekt), Metro Universal.

Granny Gals Going (Romania). Thanks to granny peace is restored to a family consisting of two middle-aged people.

Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Moskvoetskaya Embankment), Metro Ploshchad Nopina.

EXHIBITIONS

Literary Museum (28 Petrovka). "Recent Acquisitions" on

BUSINESS

AUTOMATION FOR PROGRESS

This is the motto of the Second International Exhibition of the Automation Means for Production Processes now on in Moscow, which is highly popular with specialists and general public. Their achievements are demonstrated by firms and organizations from 27 countries and West Berlin.

National days have been held by the USSR, Yugoslavia, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, the FRG, Finland, and Italy.

The Czechoslovak exhibitors wish to inform specialists about their best products, said Jan Hajny, Director of the Czechoslovak section, addressing journalists. The exhibition opens up possibilities for trade negotiations and for establishing cooperation between the producers and users.

The Second International Exhibition Automation-83 is held on a large scale, and France is taking part with gratitude, Jean Paul Skahin, Director of the French section, noted. Our part of the exhibition features 45 firms, he went on. We hope that our participation will be productive both in terms of science and technology, and in terms of commerce.

Search for new forms of cooperation

Exactly this reason was cited by the representatives of the GEA firm when they arranged a symposium on power engineering problems for Soviet specialists, organized with the assistance of the Mannesmann concern in Moscow.

GEA unites 22 firms specializing in the development and manufacture of power engineering equipment, said its spokesman Karl-Helm Gompert. These are units for heating and cooling liquid and gaseous media, equipment for power stations, etc.

We have sold the USSR 35 air cooling condensers as well as air refrigerators with recuperators.

Indirect deliveries connected with the construction in the Soviet Union of large installations by other firms, play a large role

Ararat placed 1st, and Spartak 8th in the national championship.

GORDON

Dynamo Stadium, 4, 5 — Moscow individual and team championships. Both days at 10 a.m.

Dynamo, Zenit, Spartak, Trud and other clubs are competing for awards.

BADMINTON

Druzhba Sports Gym. Lenin Central Stadium, 4, 5 — Competition for the prize offered by the "Sportivnaya Moskva" weekly. Both days at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

RACING

Hippodrome, 22 Bogoyeva St., 5 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

Moderately warm weather in Moscow; city and region, with night temperatures of between +9°-+14°C and of +15°-+23°C during the day (up to +28°C on June 4). Wind W and NW, 3-7 mps and occasional light rains.

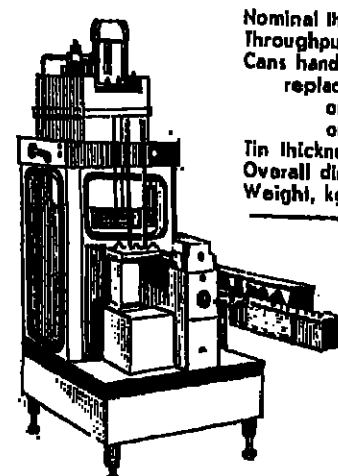
SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Druzhba Sports Gym. Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow Spartak vs Yerevan Ararat, 6 p.m.

CAN-SEALING MACHINES

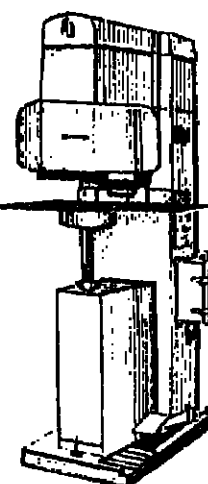
B4-KZK-70 AUTOMATIC SEALING MACHINE
marks, seals and counts filled cylindrical tin cans in cannery production lines



Nominal throughput, cans/min	125
Throughput settings, cans/min	80; 100; 125; 160
Cans handled (with special-design replacement tooling made), mm	
outer diameter	50-105
outer height	35-125
Tin thickness, mm	0.2-0.3
Overall dimensions, mm	1900x1070x2070
Weight, kg	1900

B4-KZT-50 SEMI-AUTOMATIC SEALING MACHINE

Joins end faces to bodies of cylindrical tin cans by double edge-curling seams; seals filled cans



Nominal throughput, cans/min	16-12
Cycling throughput, cans/min	45.5
Cans handled:	
outer diameter, mm	50-320
outer height, mm	20-320
Tin thickness, mm	0.22-0.36
Dimensions (less electric cabinet), mm	850x1300x1750
Weight, kg:	
Machine, assembled	780
tooling for one can size	100

35, Mosfilmovskaya Ul. 117330 Moscow, USSR. Tel. 143-80-60; 141-02-81
Telex 411008 TEHEX SU; 411228 TECEX SU

TECHMASHEXPORT

TRANSLATING CENTRE 10 YEARS OLD

The USSR Centre for Translation of Scientific and Technical Literature and Documentation attached to the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, was set up in June, 1973, at the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Today it is the largest organization in translation. It translates texts from and into over 30 foreign languages for companies and research establishments.

In its capacity as head organization to the Soviet Union of the CMEA International Information service for scientific and technical translations, the centre also engages in extensive research into the theory and

practice of translation. It publishes methodological studies, reviews, lists of new terms and translation indexes which enjoy great popularity with Soviet as well as foreign subscribers.

One of the centre's main tasks is to undertake translation work for various foreign companies having offices in the Soviet Union. This work comes to it through Vneshtekhnika.

There has been a constant rise in the number of such translations over the past few years, with such firms as Siemens, AEG-Telefunken and Anton Oberl of West Germany, Nokia-Kone and Ahlstrom of Finland, and Voest-Alpine of Austria, being permanent customers.

Iosif GUKASOV

Contacts and contracts

① The USSR and India signed an agreement in Delhi on cooperation in the construction of the second phase of the iron-and-steel works in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh State. It is the third enterprise of India's ferrous metallurgy, being built with Soviet assistance.

② A protocol has been signed in Warsaw on the further development of cooperation in railway transport between the Soviet Union and Poland. It was suggested that traffic should be increased on the wide gauge railway line from the Soviet border to the Polish city of Katowice and that there should be further attention in the volume of container transportation from Poland to the Soviet Union.

③ The latest meeting in Sofia of the CMEA Standing Commission on Light Industry considered problems arising from resolutions passed by the CMEA Executive Committee on scientific and technological cooperation approved the procedure and timetable for the implementation, and summed up the results of cooperation in 1972.

④ Under the contract between V/O Sudimpex and Korabimex, a Bulgarian foreign trade organization, the first twenty-five thousand tons dry cargo ship will be built for the USSR at the Dimitroff shipyards by the end of this month period.

Philately

Kirov Theatre jubilee stamp



The Ministry of Communications of the USSR has issued a new stamp in honour of the 50th anniversary of the Kirov Leningrad State Opera and Ballet Theatre.

The artist is Yury Vysotsky. The price is low. 10 kopeks. Offset printing.